

## BENT THRU A WOMAN

THROWN OVERBOARD BY BOURGEOIS TO SAVE HIS SHIP OF STATE.

Frenchmen Made Such an Outcry Against the Cabinet's Egyptian Policy that Somebody Had to Go.

## COREAN MURDERERS HALTED

HANDS OF THE BUTCHERS STAYED BY THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

Who Threatened to Pull Down His Flag and Leave Unless Atrocities Were Stopped—300 Chinese Killed.

PARIS, March 28.—M. Berthelot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned, on the ground of ill health and family reasons. The Premier, M. Bourgeois, has succeeded M. Berthelot as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Doumer, the Minister of Finance, will, in the interim, take the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, previously held by M. Bourgeois.

Le Paris says there was a bitter discussion between M. Berthelot and M. Bourgeois at the Cabinet council to-day. Dispatches of the gravest character were received, and M. Berthelot, it appears, reproached M. Berthelot with having mismanaged the Anglo-Egyptian question. Hence the resignation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

La Liberté alleges that the Cabinet got rid of M. Berthelot because his handling of foreign affairs was distasteful to a majority of the Chamber, and the newspaper mentioned concludes with printing out that M. Bourgeois, who had identified himself with M. Berthelot's policy, is equally responsible.

The Cabinet changes have caused a great deal of comment here, and there was considerable excitement in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies this evening. The general opinion expressed was that a government statement must be made to the Chamber before the holidays.

La Sol says that the Premier, M. Bourgeois, who has just been agreed on as successor to M. Berthelot, and M. Doumer, the Minister of Finance, who, ad interim, has assumed the duties of Minister of the Interior, just vacated by M. Bourgeois, and M. Lockroy, the Minister of Marine, held a long conference to-night, the subject under discussion being the Egyptian question and pending difficulties in the field of foreign political affairs. The presence at the conference of M. Lockroy, the Minister of Marine, was much commented on, it being even stated that important measures had been adopted, even the extreme of placing the French fleet into a condition of readiness. These reports, however, are not confirmed. The statement is made that M. Berthelot, who had resigned the portfolio of Minister of the Interior.

An official communication has just been sent relative to the statement by Mr. Curzon in the British House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Curzon made the statement in regard to the existing treaties with Madagascar that it was a subject of extreme importance. When the English government had received official notice of this action, he said, they would take prompt steps to protect British interests. The French government, in its official note, asserts that France occupies in Madagascar a special position, and that it is entitled to special consideration. France will accordingly grant to Great Britain in Madagascar the benefit of the most favored nation clause if it is interpreted to mean that Great Britain will be accorded the same commercial rights in Madagascar as are accorded to the French government. France, in other words, will insist on being the most favored nation.

**Attitude of Germany.**  
(Copyright, 1936, by the Associated Press.)  
BERLIN, March 28.—The attitude of Germany in the development of the Egyptian question has been pre-eminently one of attention during the past week, and the press utterances in Great Britain, Austria and Italy have been closely watched. Germany's action in the matter is misconstrued in Great Britain and Austria, according to the German newspapers, which deny that her object in supporting Great Britain's proposition to use the Egyptian question as a pretext for the Nile expedition was in any way to aid the latter country. They declare that Germany's attitude was solely determined out of concern for Italy, and added that the Austrian statesman, Count Ciano, had been in Berlin to express an opinion on the subject. "Germany's policy is not changed in the least. In spite of recent events, Germany remains loyal to the same. German distrust of England and her ambitious schemes, and Germany's support of the Nile expedition, are not changed in the least. Russia fully understands this. The French government is now taking a new attitude, and we could not engage in the Nile expedition in any ambitious move in the Orient."

A significant sign of the times is that Germany was not a guest at the coronation of King George VI. and Emperor William II. It is now said, has determined not to visit England this year, and to send an expedition to the Nile expedition. They will stop at the Russian embassy while here.

**Salisbury's Triumph Over France.**  
(Copyright, 1936, by the Associated Press.)  
LONDON, March 28.—Politically the past week has been a most exciting one. Egypt, the Matabels, the Transvaal and Madagascar all afforded topics of first-class importance; and then came the resignation of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Berthelot, and the new cabinet of M. Bourgeois.

At Alfonso XIII. in the province of Havana, according to official dispatches received here, the insurgents have killed three laborers.

Colonel Pavia recently fought the bands of the insurgents, led by General Dávila, in the province of Pinar del Rio. The insurgents left thirty dead on the field, among them the leader, General Dávila. It is believed that the insurgents carried away many of their dead and wounded with them as they retreated from the field. The Spanish troops were afterwards discovered by the Spanish troops a considerable distance away from the place where the engagement occurred.

A battalion of General Dávila, after an engagement at Gawayaim, reconnoitered and discovered twenty-five dead insurgents near the place where the engagement occurred. It is supposed that the insurgents succeeded in carrying away with them many of their dead and wounded as they retreated from the field. Among the dead insurgents discovered by the Spanish troops were two leaders, who have not yet been identified.

**Mine On and Searched.**  
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Won Kun and of Japan, and was going to execute eight men who had been arrested. Thereupon the American minister set to work to obtain the release of these men. It is declared he would pull down his flag and withdraw from the country unless those persecuted were more leniently treated. The Cabinet was forced to suspend the arrests and the eight prisoners are likely to be spared their lives.

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Zelaya's Troops Short of Ammunition.

Central American War Possible.

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This, combined with the distrust felt at the headquarters of the assistance of the Conservatives, makes the position of President Zelaya's government very critical and fears are entertained that in case of the failure of the peace negotiations Guatemala will render armed assistance to the Leonists, in which case a general Central American war is regarded as inevitable. The chief points of the terms offered to the rebels by President Zelaya are the absolute surrender of all their arms, the payment of all war expenses and the surrender for trial by court-martial of their military chiefs.

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purpose of additional tonnage and for the buying of three torpedoes. The quality of war material will also be secured if the plans of the Ministers carry. It is designed to make the proposed fleet capable largely for the purpose of the defense of the coast.

## General Weyler Disgraced.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A special to the New York from Key West, Fla., says: "The Morgan line steamer, which arrived from Havana to-day, reports that it was stated semi-officially in Havana that Captain General Weyler, in spite of all stories to the contrary, had become disgraced, and had tendered his resignation, because things are not in the shape of an open secret in Havana that, owing to the Weyler's determination to resign, and the seeming determination of the United States to recognize the belligerent rights of Cuba, all parties have come together in Madrid, and the Prime Minister of Spain will resign to accept the Captain General's resignation."

## Walter Dygert Still Alive.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Representative Hopkins, of Illinois, who is taking a great interest in the case of Walter Dygert, the Illinoisian who was imprisoned some weeks ago in Cuba, expresses entire satisfaction with the action of the State Department. From the report of the State Department yesterday, of which he has been informed, he is confident that Dygert is alive and that he is being held in operation will shortly secure his release.

## The Bermuda Not in Cuban Waters.

NEW YORK, March 28.—It is asserted that the steamship Bermuda, which is stated to have carried General Calixto Garcia and his supplies designed for the Cuban insurgents, has been reported at one of the ports of Honduras.

## GEN. BOOTH'S ENVOY

ARRIVAL OF MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER, OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

She Talks About Her Mission, and Says She Will Endeavor to Win a Back Ballington Booth.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Mrs. Booth-Tucker, wife of the late General Booth, the Salvation Army in this country, who arrived today on the St. Louis, appeared pale and emaciated. After a rough and tedious voyage across the Atlantic, during which she was confined to her state room on account of seasickness, she reached the harbor headquarters of the Salvation Army to-night. She was hurriedly driven from the American liner in company of her sister, Commissioner Eva, and her bright, rosy-faced, playful children to the Thirtieth-street entrance of the national headquarters, where she partook of tea and cake, the first comfort she had taken since her departure from Southampton, nearly a week ago. In company with her sister Eva, the wife of the new commander visited the national headquarters. She was given a right hearty welcome by the staff and local field officers. Many knelt to receive her blessing and to repeat their protestations of their loyalty to the General.

It was a matter of comment that the union jack, which had been unf